FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EDUCATION.

We have the pleasure of living in the most enlightened age that the sun has ever shone upon, an age of wealth, power, freedom and refinement. I think that there is much room for improvement in Education. If Education was what it ought to be young men who are said to be thoroughly educated would do better than a great many do. I have visited several States and have resided in four or five States, and that too, in the best Society, and I am happy to say that I was highly pleased while visiting the wealthy planters on the southern rivers. How cheering it is to a lone stranger who has left his native land, friends and acquaintances to take his lot in a strange land, to meet kind friends,—and if there is a place in the world where a stranger is treated kindly it is by the host of one of those elegant buildings where reside the happy family of a Southern planter. If we have a passport to introduce us, we shall ever remember the cordial welcome, the splendor that is displayed. They do all in their power to have you to feel that you are at home, and the wife of the planter will extend all the kindness that a refined and educated lady can extend; how welcome she will have you to feel. Here we see the good effects of education and refinement. I wish that all educated people knew how to make it a blessing. I think that there is a defect in Education in many respects. How is it to be remedied? Young men will go to College, and graduate, and return home with high expectations. How often do you hear it said, that such a young man is smart, that he has just graduated and is so polite, has such fine talents, and is much beloved by all the ladies; you would suppose that you would soon have a Clay or Webster in your midst. Are we not often sadly deceived, for we never hear of this same person again. I think young men should strive to improve their education, and climb up the hill of usefulness. They should not be satisfied with the poor title they earned by graduating. Many study a profession but we never hear of them any more. These young men have spent much money and time going to school, and they should strive to be useful and live such a life that they will be loved and respected, and die regretted. What is the reason that we see so few young men out of the many that have had such fine opportunities, ever distinguish themselves? Too many give themselves up to pleasure. The great destroyer is strong drink, it has ruined many promising young men! Yes, it has made more waste of honor and usefulness than the Russian War has slain men. Education teaches us to know right from wrong. Young men who have graduated and who have fine talents, refrain from strong drink; shun it as you would a snake; it will be your ruin; when you go to public places, try and be sober, and not set such vicious examples by drinking so much that you don't know what you do. Many young men do this who have had such fine opportunities; have wealthy parents who have spared no pains to give their sons every advantage money could procure. You should not abuse their kindness, you should strive to be useful in your day and generation. You will not have long to live; strive to live as the Bible tells us: Be honest, sober and pious or we shall not be useful in this life, or happy in the one to come. Wealthy young men, improve your lives.

In my next, I will give a history of some great men, and the advantages they had to contend with to obtain their education, and to encourage the poor honest boy that has nothing but a correct principle and honest heart to boast of. The wheel of Fortune is a changing one and in course of time, you do not know what you may aspire to, if you will get a good education, which is easily obtained in our glorious United States. But when it is procured abuse it not; if you have talent strive to do right, and be honest in all your dealings; take a good paper, if you wish employment; spend all your leisure moments reading something useful; never fear but you will be one of the educated of the land; keep good company; go to church every Sunday; read your Bible daily; keep out of debt, and always pay for your paper in advance.

B***.

FLORAL COLLEGE, Aug. 17.

From the Southern Presbyterian.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

This Institution, situated in Mecklenburg county, N. C., after years of laborious devotion and watchful care on the part of its board of Trustees promises to become one of the most important Colleges in the Southern States. The liberal designs of its Trustees have hitherto been restricted by want of funds—which had, however, under their management been increased to upwards of $100,000—when, by the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Chambers, of Salisbury, N. C., they became legatees to the amount at an average estimate, of about $200,000, making the whole permanent fund of the College about $350,000.

This makes it, perhaps, the best endowed Literary Institution south of the Smithsonian Institute. Other colleges, by legislative appropriations annually made, are, for the time being, equally and well provided; but this one, having its resources thus within itself, is independent of such fluctuation as legislative favors are liable to.

Already the Board of Trustees, by their action, have evinced that their previous seemingly parsimonious expenditure, was the result only of a prudent and just economy. At a late meeting the scheme of Instruction was enlarged, so as to embrace seven Professorships, all but one of which have been filled, and by gentlemen who, by their reputation as scholars, or as practical teachers, furnish sufficient guarantee that each in his department, is fully competent to his work. The Faculty, as now constituted, consists of the following members:

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity.

Rev. A. Gilchrist, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Logic, Belles Lettres and Elocution.

J. A. Leland, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

——— Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

Maj. D. H. Hill, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Rev. E. F. Rockwell, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature, and Modern History.

C. D. Fishburne, A. B., Professor of Greek Language and Literature, and Ancient History.

All of these gentlemen are in office except Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, who has but recently been elected. Dr. Lacy and Professor Leland were inducted at the late Commencement; the former of whom unites to his high reputation as a Divine and scholar, an urbanity which cannot fail to win the hearts of the youth entrusted to his supervision; and the latter, late Professor of Mathematics in the Citadel Institute of Charleston has already demonstrated his familiarity with his department of instruction, and his ability as a teacher.

The Trustees provided, also, for a great extension of accommodation, both for Professors and for Students. On the north side of the Campus there are to be erected seven dwellings for Professors, each to contain eight rooms. On the south side three buildings for students, of three stories, and each to contain twenty-four rooms. At the eastern end of the Campus is to be the "Chambers Hall," to contain a spacious Chapel and Lecture and Recitation rooms. None of the present buildings are to be retained except the Chapel, which is to be adapted to other uses, and the two Society Halls.

An appropriation was made for an increase of the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; and arrangements for the gradual and constant increase of the College Library.

With all this promise of efficiency, the expenses in this College are astonishingly low. The whole cost is as follows:

Tuition, per session of five months,	$16 00
Room rent and servants' hire,	3 00
Board at Steward's Hall,	35 00
Washing, wood and lights,	6 00
	$60 00

The College is twenty miles north of Charlotte, in a healthy region, and surrounded by a population remarkable for their moral worth. Wholesome moral influences prevail on the College Campus.

The College, under its present organization, needs only to be brought to the knowledge of the community, to ensure for it a large patronage: and we predict for it such success, that many years will not pass before its present enlarged scheme of accommodation will have to be yet greatly increased.

A MONSTER RAILWAY.

A railway along the whole course of the Mississippi river, from New Orleans to the Falls of St. Anthony, is spoken of as being in process of construction. The Philadelphia American says:

"From New Orleans to Memphis the road lies east of the river, and is in the hands of three distinct companies, having been in progress three years, and being now nearly finished. The distance is 590 miles. At Memphis it crosses to the Arkansas side of the river, and traverses that State seventy miles, a company being organized for the construction of that link. From the Arkansas boundary to the city of St. Louis it is called the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and is in charge of a company which has purchased 9,000 tons of rails and is making preparations to run an engine on it this year. From St. Louis to St. Charles (Mo.) it is called the North Missouri Railroad, twenty miles of which are finished. From thence to Keokuk (Iowa) it is called the Mississippi Valley Railroad North, and a company has been organized to build the line 140 miles. From thence to St. Anthony (Minnesota) companies are already chartered to build the road. When finished—as all these various divisions will be at no distant day—the road will be the longest in the world. Our country is fast multiplying such immense chains of iron roads, among which we may mention those from New York to Rock Island, from Philadelphia to St. Louis, from Charleston to Memphis, from Boston to Buffalo, from Mobile to Chicago, and from Boston, by way of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Petersburg, Richmond, &c., to Wilmington, N. C."

Steamboat Casualties.—At the commencement of the present year there were about six hundred steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, and of those, eighty-three encountered casualties more or less serious, during the six months ending on the 1st of June last. Twelve were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $828,000, of which $640,000 was in merchandise and $198,000 in the boats. By these casualties eighteen lives were lost. Seven were damaged by ice, causing a loss of $46,000, of which $30,000 was in merchandise and $16,000 in boats. 52 were sunk or damaged by snags, causing a loss of $902,000, of which $558,000 was in merchandise and $345,000 in boats. Five were destroyed by explosions, causing a loss of thirteen lives, and property to the amount of $15,000. Seven were damaged by collisions, causing a loss of $9300. Of the whole eighty boats which encountered casualties, thirty were totally lost, causing a loss of thirty-one lives and property to the amount of $1,803,500. The reader will, no doubt, be struck with the large number of accidents by snags, and the enormous aggregate of property lost thereby, all of which might be avoided by the judicious expenditure of no very considerable sum of money out of the millions with which the national treasury is overflowing. It certainly exhibits a culpable negligence on the part of the national government that this condition of things should continue year after year.

The man who refuses to take a one dollar bill because it might be altered from a ten prefers stage travelling to roads. The former he says, rides him eight hours for a dollar, while the latter only rides him one for the same money.

Foreign Cattle.—A Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, Ky., has visited all the herds of shorthorn cattle in England, lately, and shipped for this country forty-eight of the best animals selected therefrom, as also twenty-two Southdown sheep. He is said to be the largest importer of short horn cattle in America, and every year he spends several months in England, to attend the fairs there and purchase the best animals.

A Toast.—The following toast was given at Biddeford, on the Fourth of July: *The Clergy.* All honor to the clergyman who follows his *Master* instead of his *Paymaster.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1855.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The contractors on this road made a sub-letting yesterday of portions of the work. Sections 2 and 3, we learn, were awarded to Mr. Hiram Pardee. These sections are the 4 miles next to Town.

Sections 4 and 5 to Mr. John Q. A. Leach—next 4 miles.

Section 6 to Dr. S. McClennahan—next 2 miles, and the heaviest work on the whole route.

The Directors have appointed Mr. J. P. Robertson, of this place, an experienced and well qualified Engineer, Superintendent on the part of the Company. Maj. J. P. Goodsell is, as heretofore, Chief Engineer; in the employment of the Contractors.

A call for monthly 5 per cent. instalments has been made. See advertisement.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—A communication on this subject from a distinguished citizen of a neighboring county shall have a place in our next. The subject is, or ought to be of general interest; and he who improves the system is a public benefactor. Whether our friend will succeed in his present object—the discovery of some one who can make Acts of our Legislature "comport with equity and common sense"—is somewhat doubtful.

CROPS.—A business letter from a friend at Gold Hill, says:

"Crops, especially Corn, in Rowan, Cabarrus and Stanly remarkably fine. I will venture to say there will be (freshets, &c., excepted;) more Corn raised in this section this year, than has ever been raised before. The planting has been one-third larger than usual, and prospects for maturity exceedingly good."

NAVAL STORES.—A circular from Messrs. Glines & Graham, Commission Merchants, New York, states the arrivals of Naval Stores at New York from Jan'y 1 to August 25, 1855, as follows:

Spirits Turpentine	89,017 bbls.
Turpentine	76,604 "
Rosin	370,354 "
Tar	48,069 "
Pitch	5,330 "

Exports for the same period: Spirits 31,996 bbls.; Turpentine 58,205; Rosin 303,340; Tar 33,766; Pitch 690.

Consumed in and about New York: Spirits 47,521; Turpentine, 18,899; Rosin, 62,014; Tar, 9,303; Pitch, 2,940.

Stock on hand: Spirits 9,500; Turpentine 3,000; Rosin 4,000; Tar 5,000; Pitch 1,800.

VALUE OF THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH.—We noticed a day or two ago in a Northern paper, a paragraph under this heading, speaking of the large quantities of grain &c. lately sent from the Northern States.

An abstract from Reports of Commerce and Navigation during the year ending June 30th, 1854, published in the Charleston Standard, presents in a strong light the value of the South to the Northern States, and to the Union, out of which the North is endeavoring to force us:

Abstract from Reports of Commerce and Navigation during the year ending 30th June 1854.

EXPORTS.

Articles the exclusive products of the South

Cotton,	$93,596,220
Tobacco,	11,566,000
Sugar,	550,000
Molasses and Spirits Molasses,	825,000
Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c.,	2,665,000
Rice,	2,634,000
Wholeam't exclusive products of South,	$111,277,220

Products common to the North and South.

Products of the Forest, Staves, Lumber, Masts, Bark,	5,514,397
Skins, Furs, Beef, Tallow, Hides, &c.,	2,757,000
Pork, Bacon, Lard, &c.,	11,061,000
Wheat,	12,420,000
Flour,	27,701,000
Indian Corn and Meal,	7,076,000
Potatoes, Hemp, Spirits from Grain, &c.,	394,000
Salt, Lead,	185,000
Manufactures of Cotton,	422,000
Gold and Silver Bullion,	38,002,000
Raw produce not manufactured,	1,959,009
Whole amount of products common to North and South,	107,551,397
Articles the exclusive products of the South,	111,277,220
	$218,828,617
Wholeam't exports for year to June 30 1854,	252,047,000
Exports the exclusive products of the North,	$33,218,383

These exports are made almost exclusively through Northern ports, in Northern vessels. The imports to which they give rise come to us in the same way. Besides these advantages about 4-5ths of the revenue collected from them, it is estimated, is distributed in the Northern free States.

We do not complain of the North that these things are so. They are the results of superior energy and enterprise on their part, and indifference on ours. But we complain, that in a Union of this kind, the South is not allowed the poor privilege of *being let alone;* of seeking its own welfare in its own way; of managing its institutions according to its own pleasure; and of receiving that protection to its property guaranteed by the Constitution.

With such facts before him, who can fail to wonder at the fanaticism which so generally rules the North, which has already weakened—almost broken—the ties of the Union; and which, if not checked, will most assuredly bring upon us at an early day that dreadful result?

We commend to the Northern people the facts contained in the preceding abstract, and the irresistible inferences from them; and ask them if Col. Benton is wrong when he says:

"The story of the boy that killed the goose that laid the golden egg every day that he might get all the eggs at once was a fable; but the Northern man who could promote separation by any course of wrong to the South would convert the fable into history—his own history—and commit a folly, in a mere profit and loss point of view, of which there is no precedent except in fable."

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

YELLOW FEVER.—There is no abatement at Norfolk or Portsmouth. On Sunday last there were 9 and on Monday 19 deaths in Norfolk. Among them Mayor Woodis. In Portsmouth, says the correspondence of the Petersburg Express, there are 25 deaths per day in a population of 1500!

All the Norfolk papers, except the Argus, have been compelled to suspend publication.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

Aid for the Fever Sufferers.—Three physicians, three apothecaries, five male nurses and four Sisters of Charity, left here this morning for Norfolk, to aid the sick at that place or Portsmouth as required.

Liberal contributions are made elsewhere—North and South—for the relief of the sufferers. Cannot our own citizens aid in the good work?

Despatches from New Orleans, under date of the 25th inst., mention 371 deaths in the present week—a decrease of 10. But we hear that despatches passed through this place yesterday advising the New Orleans physicians in Norfolk of its increase and summoning them home.

THE MORMON TERRITORY.—Whilst other portions of the country are suffering from disease, the Mormons are likely to be starved out of Utah. Advices from Great Salt Lake to July 1st, state that the third crop of grain has been destroyed, and that the prospects of famine are imminent. Hon. L. Shaver, one of the Judges of the territory, was found dead in his bed on the 29th of June. Brigham Young is still acting as Governor, Col. Steptoe having declined the appointment.

ROMISH CHURCH BLOWN UP.—A Romish Church at Shelby, Ohio, was blown up on the night of the 18th. A keg of powder was put under the building, a train scattered along the street, and fired with burning shavings. No knowledge of the perpetrators. A reward has been offered by the Council, and the citizens have held an indignation meeting.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE'S WILL.—Besides numerous private gifts, Mr. Lawrence has bequeathed $50,000 to the Lawrence Scientific School, $10,000 to the Boston Public Library, $50,000 to buildings for model lodging houses, $5,000 to the Franklin Library of the city of Lawrence, $5,000 to the American Bible Society, and $5,000 to the Home Missionary Society.

EMIGRATION.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that "The emigration statistics of the past week show that upwards of 894,000 were brought to this port by some twelve hundred European immigrants, which is nearly equal to eighty dollars for every man, woman, and child; so that it is clear we are not being burdened with many of the pauper class just at present."

THE RELIGIOUS TEST.—We notice that Judge Andrews, the K. N. Candidate for Governor of Georgia, disavows for the American party of that State the religious test. He says that he and his party are opposed only to those Roman Catholics who acknowledge temporal allegiance to the Pope of Rome.

We do not know how it is in other States. But in North Carolina our Constitution provides for that. No man is eligible to office in this State who "holds religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State." Allegiance to a foreign power growing out of religion would surely fall under this provision.

The Virginia State Council, which met at Lynchburg last week, take the same ground. A resolution offered by Hon. John M. Botts declaring that the secret feature and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and that the naturalization laws should be altogether done away with, was unanimously adopted.

The same Council adopted a resolution disapproving of the time fixed by the National Council for a Presidential nomination, and recommend July 4, 1856.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—At a late meeting of the Trustees of the University the salaries of the President, Professors and Tutors were increased 10 per cent. The Raleigh Standard says:

"We are gratified to learn that the income of the institution is steadily increasing; and we feel confident, from the information we have received, that the usefulness of the College, in all its departments, keeps pace with the augmentation of its income. There are three hundred and twenty-five students in attendance the present session, embracing representatives from all the Southern and South-Western States, from Virginia to California."

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.—The New Haven Register says that the people of Hartford burned in effigy their representative, Mr. Lanman, for voting *for* the Missouri Compromise, and have now burned in effigy their representative Mr. Ingram, for voting to repeal it!

The Register need not have confined itself to Connecticut. The same feeling prevailed over the whole North, and nearly every Northern man who voted for the Missouri Compromise was defeated at the next election and politically destroyed. The same fate has attended those who voted for its repeal in the last Congress.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, at the residence of Alexander Graham, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. ARCHIBALD PURCELL to Miss MARGARET G. HOBDAY, of DeSoto county, Miss.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.

A very cool spell of weather has been succeeded by a moderately warm one—the kind of weather which suits this place, promoting both health and enjoyment. The enjoyment is very decided. It seems to me that no medicine prepared by human skill can be equally effective with the Congress Spring water in giving vigor to the body, and calm composure to the mind. And then the moderate exercise in which every one indulges, the pleasant society, the study of the ever changing throng of company, a miniature world in itself, the good living, for the full enjoyment of which the waters are a fine preparative, the amusements, the music and the dance—the latter only to be *seen* by me—the leaving at home of business and care,—all combine to make Saratoga a God-send to one whose mind and body are over-worked for eleven out of twelve months of the year. I have ample reason to feel it so; for I am satisfied that it has helped to prolong my life, and has contributed something to the little skill with which I have been able to conduct my business. No man, especially no man whose occupation is at all intellectual, ought to stay always at home. The *set* notions into which he falls there, will be modified by seeing and hearing how other people in other parts of the world think and act. He *must* learn something, if he will but keep his eyes and ears open.

It is with such views that I leave home, once a year. It is in my view, as important to the readers of the Observer as to myself. The only regret I have about it is, that it at all contributes to the wealth of a section of the country which seems to be warring upon the best interests of the South. But how can I help that? I can leave home but once a year and then for a short time. I am *obliged* to come once a year to New York, as other merchants are, to transact business which cannot be done among our own mountains in Buncombe. When once at New York, instead of toiling over bad roads at 30 miles a day towards Buncombe, we can go where we will at 30 miles an hour. I look forward, however, to the time as not distant when all this will be changed; when our own rail roads will carry us to the beautiful and romantic scenery, and to the mineral springs, of our own State, and when we need not come here to gain health or to spend money.

I saw in the last Observer an excellent article from the Richmond Whig on the duty of the South to provide its own literature,—to write and print its own books, especially its own school books. There is a daily growing necessity for this, in the fact that many of the books printed at the North, even to the very school books, contain matter grating to the feelings of Southern people. If we printed our own school books at the South, there would be nothing of this, and I may add, no necessity for my coming North. I think a change in this respect will be forced upon the South before many years.

I regretted that I was not here last week to attend one of those funny affairs, a Woman's Rights' Convention, which was held on Wednesday and Thursday. It was a mixture of men and women, black and white, in which all sorts of speeches were made, very dull ones by the men, and very spirited ones by the women. A friend of mine who attended one of its sessions, thinks that the scene would have been perfect if the men and women had exchanged garments, converting the women into men and the men into women. They contended that women ought to be educated as men are, that they ought to vote, and that there was no reason why they should be under subjection of men. The Bible says otherwise, it is true, but these people, I suppose, don't believe in the Bible. All the ultra isms which abound in these Northern cities, either spring from, or lead to, infidelity in religion, and looseness in morals.

The politics of this great State are utterly in *pi*, to use an expressive printing office phrase. Great efforts are making to bring about a union of the abolition and anti-abolition wings of the Whig party, called here old line Whigs and Republicans; and a similar union of the similar sections of the Locofoco party, called Hard Shells and Soft Shells. Even should these coalitions be effected, there will be other powerful parties to contend with. The Know Nothings, and the Temperance parties, for instance. And I am assured that a body of probably 100,000 Whig voters will not under any circumstances come into any fusion party. Several State Conventions meet in a few days, which may give indications of future movements and results.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.

The most hopeful incident in the political world which I have noticed since I have been North, is the letter of ex-Gov. Hunt, of this State, with the manner of its reception by the public and by the old Whig party. Washington Hunt is one of the most eminent men in this State or in the country, whether we regard either talents or character. He has occupied various high offices, and is understood to have no disposition to emerge from the private station to which he has now retired. For pure love of the Union he has been induced to address his old associates in the Whig party, and to warn them against being decoyed into a union with the Seward party, or Republicans, as they call themselves. The letter has come, I think, in the very nick of time. A few days later, and it would have been too late to prevent the evil deed. But it is so convincing in its arguments against a mere sectional party, so powerful in its appeals to the Whigs to stand by their time honored, conservative National principles, that it has made itself felt, to a degree which I had not anticipated. It is true that Gov. Hunt is an anti-slavery man. But so are all Northern men who are intelligent enough to have an opinion, and honest enough to express it. It is much, however, in these days of progress of feeling against the South, to find a great man of the North standing up for the right of the South to manage its own affairs in its own way, and not to be overborne by a united sectional party, composed of every variety of politicians, agreeing in no one thing but in hostility to the South.

The Seward papers are bitter in their denunciations of Gov. Hunt's letter; while a number of the old Whig papers, which have manifested a tendency towards fusion, have called a halt, and are inclined to stand by him in his conservatism.

I like Gov. Hunt's course the more, because it coincides with that which the Observer has pursued. The Whig party has been, and is, good enough for me, whether in prosperity or in adversity; and I am disposed to remain a Whig, if, as Gov. Hunt says of himself, I stand alone. But I do not stand alone.

Another good hope arises from the preliminary doings of the Hard Shell Locofoco Convention which met at Syracuse yesterday. As the Whigs are now standing aloof from the Sewardites, so it is said are the Hard Shells standing out against fusion with the abolition wing of their party. Of this we shall hear more to-morrow.

I really begin to believe, that if we could only abolish Congress for two years, with its excitements, its intrigues, and its corruption, the country might settle down into something like peace and harmony. But all the floodgates of sectionalism will be opened wide during the next long session.

Senator Douglas of Illinois is here, and makes a very poor impression on those who see him.

The hotels continue overflowing with company. This year's season has been so successful, that the proprietors of Union Hall are already collecting materials for adding 150 rooms to their already immense establishment. It seems strange that a business of only two or three months' duration should be sufficiently profitable to justify the erection and furnishing of such extensive buildings. Yet large fortunes are made by the business.

The company—at least the female portion—is every year becoming more gay and fashionable. I never saw anything like the brilliancy of the style of dressing of the ladies. The colors are not so flaunting, but the material is rich, elegant, and costly. We see nothing like it, happily, in our backwoods portion of the world. There is understood to be a spirited rivalry at the hotel where I stop between two New York ladies, (one the wife of a patent medicine man, who has accumulated his million by making pills and bitters; the other of an architect,) for the pre-eminence in dressing. One of them is said to wear $20,000 worth of jewelry alone when in full dress; and her child's wardrobe (an infant in the arms,) is reported to have cost $7,000! Children partake of the passion for dress and extravagance generally; and those from 4 to 10 years old are the best dancers who figure at the evening quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas. They live fast. There are no children properly so called, in fashionable society here—they are all young gentlemen and young ladies. A little boy of ten years old was overheard the other day saying to another with whom he was playing: "I like you, I wish to cultivate your acquaintance when I get home. If you will give me your address, I will call on you when I get to New York." This actual occurrence shows that the pictures of young America in the back leaves of Harper's Magazine are not caricatures, as we have been in the habit of thinking, but are true to life.

Will the ladies pardon me for one more word, revealing one of the secrets of their craft? Certainly. Well: A Southern lady asked a Northern lady how they managed to fix their hair—the glory of woman—so handsomely? The reply was, the hair dresser comes every day (except Sunday,) and does it up, for two dollars a week. Well, but how do you manage when you lie down to take your siesta, or on Saturday night? Oh, we lie very carefully on our backs, so as not to derange the hair! There's a secret worth knowing!

Cheap Advertising—It has become quite fashionable for dealers to paint their cards upon sidewalks, fences, &c. Yesterday we were amused at the handicraft of some waggish clerk, who, finding a business card painted upon a flagstone, pencilled over it in neat black capitals

In memory of

by way of a prefix.

We saw a man beat at this game, at Coldwater, the other day. Upon the fence near the depot was painted, in big black letters,

Go to Markham's

under which some rival dealer had painted

If you want to be skinned.

This beats the quack medicine man who painted up

Take Dr. Hobensack's Pills, and

along came a tract vender, who stuck up under it, so as to continue the sense,

Prepare to meet thy God.

A friend at our elbow suggests that he saw in Brooklyn the other day a poster reading

Lecture to-night by Mr. Chapin

under which protruded, in big red letters,

The most successful Vermifuge in the World.

Gratis advertisers may as well beware of cross readings.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Aug. 30.—Str. Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for C W Andrews, J O Boon, H & E J Lilly, W H Lutterloh, R DeSchweintz, P Crow, Miss M Brown, B Creek Co, J S Banks, W D Smith, J Worth & Son.

Banks' Line. Aug 30.—Str. Scottish Chief, with two flats in tow, and goods for sundry persons.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 30.

At an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co., this day,

On motion, Col. Wm. Shaw was appointed Chairman, and Jno. M. Rose, Sec'y.

Col. David Gillis and Geo. McNeill were appointed a Committee, to ascertain if a majority of Stock was represented.

The Committee reported, that 581 individual Shares were represented in person and by proxy; that the proxy of the State for 400 Shares was held by Col. David Gillis and Hon. L. Bethune, making a majority of all the Stock present.

The President's report was submitted, accompanied by the financial report of the Secretary, which was read and accepted, and the Secretary's report referred to the Board of Directors for examination and verification.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That when $15,000 of good subscription is made, to aid the construction of the Road from Little's Mills to the Pee Dee, at or near Swift Island, the President and Directors be authorized and directed to let the same to contract, and not before.

On motion, the Stockholders proceeded to vote for Directors for the ensuing year.

Jas. G. Cook, Esq., President, submitted to the meeting the appointments of the Governor of P. M. Powell, Esq., of the county of Richmond, and Hon. L. Bethune, of Cumberland, as Directors on the part of the State; after which, Jas. G. Cook, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh, E. W. Willkings, J. H. Roberts and Henry Lilly, of the Town of Fayetteville, and T. Bostick, Esq. of the County of Richmond, were elected Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders.

Adjourned. WM. SHAW, Chm'n.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

AUGUST 26, 1855.

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:—

Allow me, through your paper, to call the attention of the public to certain new provisions contained in the Act of the last Session of the Legislature, relating to Common Schools.

The 23d Section of the Act referred to, requires the County Courts of the several Counties, at the Term held next after the last day of December in each year, to appoint not more than ten nor less than five Superintendents of Common Schools for their County, *whose term of office shall begin on the 3d Monday of April succeeding their appointment.*

The 24th Section provides that the Superintendents *shall meet on the 3d Monday of April* as aforesaid and elect one of their number Chairman.

The 28th Section requires the Sheriff to collect and pay over the tax levied by the County Court for the support of Common Schools *to the Chairman of the Board on the day of their first meeting*, and gives the Chairman his right of action against a defaulting Sheriff on the first Thursday of January in each and every year.

Before the passage of this Act, the Sheriff was required to pay the School tax to the Chairman on or before the 1st day of October in each year; but according to the provisions of this Act, he is not required to pay the School tax, collected by him in July, till the *first* meeting of the Board, to-wit, the 3d Monday of April following, and if he fail then to pay, no right of action arises against him till the first Thursday in January following. To apply this to the present year,—the Sheriff collected the taxes in July last; he is required to pay at the *first* meeting of the Board, to-wit: on the 3d Monday of April, 1856; and if he does not then pay, he may be sued on the first Thursday in January, 1857. He may thus retain the money for about 9 months after collection without any default, and for about 9 months more before he can be sued for his neglect to pay. I think the Act admits of no other construction: and I can imagine no reason why the Sheriff should be allowed to retain the School tax longer than the public and County Taxes.

The 35th Section provides that "the moneys received from the Literary Fund and from County taxes, shall be distributed equally among the School Districts."

I understand this to mean, that each School District of a County is to receive an equal—the same amount—irrespective of the number of its School subjects. It leaves to the Board of Superintendents no discretion in the distribution of the fund: whether there be five children in the District or five hundred, the District is entitled to the same amount. Now, owing to the inequality of our soil, to swamps, deserts, mountains, &c., our population is very unequally distributed in every County in the State,—some Districts being very densely, others very sparsely settled. Your County will furnish a good illustration. The School District embracing Fayetteville, probably contains some three or four hundred school subjects, while many Districts in the Sand Hills probably contain not more than thirty. According to my construction of this Act, the 30 children get as much as the 300. This is unjust and absurd. If my construction be right, what are to the County Boards to do? Must they carry out this iniquitous provision, or disregard a plain enactment of the Legislature?

The Legislature some years since, granted to the President and Faculty of Normal College the right to issue certificates, entitling the pupil receiving them to be employed to teach in any of the Common Schools of the State, without examination by the Examining Committees. A difference of opinion has prevailed as to the duration of these College certificates; some maintaining, that they were efficacious as long as the holder lived, others, that they were effectual only for one year. I think the latter was the proper construction, because, though the pupil may have been competent to teach and of good moral character at the date of the certificate, he may afterwards become dissipated,—immoral,—even degraded, and he may neglect his books so as to become disqualified to teach. Besides, it is the policy of the Legislature, by degrees, to require a higher grade of scholarship in Teachers, thereby gradually elevating the character and usefulness of Common Schools. The 41st Section of the Act of the last Session provides that the Chairman shall not pay the draft drawn on him by the School Committee in favor of a teacher "unless the teacher exhibit a regular certificate of mental and moral qualifications from a majority of the Committee of Examination, dated within one year from the exhibition thereof." I think this is a virtual repeal of the privilege to Normal College to grant certificates, and dispenses with the necessity of inquiring into the *duration* of such College certificates.

I hope this article may induce the State Superintendent, or some member of the late Legislature, or some other competent individual, to examine the Act, and by some different interpretation from mine, make it comport with equity and common sense, as to the two matters first treated of. If my construction of the 41st Section be right, I approve of this amendment.

A CHAIRMAN OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

BOUNTY LANDS.—206,800 applications for land have been received at the Pension office; 23,223 have been allowed, and 20,586 warrants have been issued.

DR. NOTT'S THEORY OF YELLOW FEVER

We have been favored by a valuable subscriber to our journal, says the National Intelligencer, with the subjoined Letter from J. C. Nott, M. D., a distinguished physician of Mobile, comprehending a theroy of the Yellow Fever which possesses much interest at the present time:

MOBILE, August 19, 1855.

You enclose me a scrap from a newspaper, in which allusion it made to my predictions respecting the yellow fever which has been travelling along the seacoast for several years, and also to my ideas of its treatment, &c. Now, sir, my name has been frequently used in the public prints in this connection during the last two years, and, I regret to say, I have been quoted for some opinions which I have never uttered. As you seem to feel an interest in my views on this subject, I will most cheerfully give you a short outline of them.

1st. *Its origin.*—Whether this epidemic was really imported from Africa or not, is a point which cannot be settled from any data yet made public, and I shall not offer you any speculations on it. One fact, however, is certain: that this disease has travelled steadily on, since its first appearance in Rio Janeric five years ago, along the Caribbean Gulf and Atlantic coasts, until it has at length reached Norfolk. No mortal of our day is endowed with the spirit of prophecy; but still we can often, from the lights of history and observation, predict with tolerable certainty coming events; and it was on such data that I ventured to foretell that yellow fever would go as far as Norfolk, which is about the boundary of the yellow fever latitude, and also suggested the strong probability that it would visit our Northern cities, where it does occur at long intervals. Now, the grounds upon which I made these predictions were as follows: Yellow fever has at long intervals, not only in the Mediterranean, along the Spanish and French coasts, but in the United States, (about fifty years ago,) taken on this *travelling* character. About the time alluded to yellow fever extended from Southern ports to Norfolk, and thence to *Winchester* in the interior; to Philadelphia, to New York, and thence to Catskill on the North river, and to Hartford and Middletown. The epidemic in question had steadily progressed for three years, from Rio to Mobile and on to Key West; and with all these facts before me I did not hazard much in predicting that its progress was onward in the direction it had been travelling.

Type of the Disease.—Few men in the United States have seen more of yellow fever than I have, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is substantially the same disease as the yellow fever which occurred in Philadelphia in 1793, and which has appeared from time to time since. It is the fact with typhoid fever, cholera, plague, scarlet fever, small-pox, and all the epidemic diseases, that they appear in different *grades* of violence at different times, and occasionally have a greater tendency to travel over a large extent of country. This has been the case with the yellow fever in question; but its mode of attack, its course of symptoms, including yellow skin and black vomit, its average duration, &c. are the same as other yellow fevers, and, though it may have been somewhat more virulent, it is still the same disease.

Contagiousness.—This is a knotty point, and I have not space to do more than express my conclusions. Under the term contagion are compounded two distinct questions, viz. *contagiousness proper*, or the communication directly of yellow fever from one human subject to another, and, secondly, the *portability* of the cause or germ by vessels from one port to another. Although my mind leans at present towards a belief in the contagiousness of *this* disease in certain instances, I still doubt, and my judgement is in suspense, but, with regard to its *portability* by vessels from place to place and by railroads, I do not see how any human being familiar with its history can doubt, and I should advise our Northern friends to quarantine rigidly against it. *The disease has gone to every point within a certain distance of the Gulf which was frequented by steamboats and railroad cars*, and I believe would have entered New York in 1853 had it not been stopped at the Quarantine.

Treatment.—This is too complicated a point to touch in a letter; but I must correct the error which you quote from the newspapers as attributed to me, viz. "He told our physicians not to treat it with medicine. Drugs were tried, and every patient treated with them died. He advised water alone, internally and externally." Now, sir, such language was never used by me. It is nevertheless perfectly true that yellow fever, as we see it at the South, is a disease of low action, which does not bear active medication. Bleeding and active purgation or emetics are worse than useless, and more good is effected by good nursing and constant attention to varying symptoms than by violent remedies. Cold drinks, as ice-water, lemonade, and also cold sponging in the hot stage, are all very refreshing and proper, but cold water has no specific virtue in controlling this Herculean disease. It is a remarkable fact that after one of these great epidemics it is hard to find a doctor who has lost any patients, and yet about twenty per cent. of those attacked have been numbered with the dead. Epidemics are great scourges sent by the Almighty; and not only are we without remedies against them, but in the face of the most opposite plans of treatment the per centage of deaths continues about the same in all times and in all places. The discovery of vaccination alone has been heralded as a triumph, and I see that a distinguished physician in Europe has just published a book to prove that vaccination is a great curse, which leaves in its train consumption and scrofula.

Very respectfully and truly, your friend,

J. C. NOTT, M. D.

The New Orleans Delta, states that it has heard

"A rumor that some ten or twelve capitalists at the North have decided to accept proposals to lease for twenty years, with the privilege of thirty or more, all the eastern telegraph lines to Buffalo; all the lines to Washington, and the Washington and New Orleans line. If the arrangement can be consummated, it is said they propose expending about half a million dollars in cash to put the lines in efficient working order. The Washington and New Orleans line, it is reported, is to be rebuilt in the most substantial manner, and mostly under ground, in a way lately discovered, by which New Orleans and New York can be in instant communication. We give the rumor as we hear it, not vouching for its correctness, but hoping that it may prove true."

Many persons have a habit of repeating such phrases as "you know" and "says he," whenever they tell an anecdote or narrate facts. Let such read the following lines and judge of the fitness of these verbal extras:

"At midnight, in his guarded tent—you know
The Turk lay dreaming of his power—you know
When Greece her knee in suppliance bent—you know
Should tremble at his power—you know."

* * * * * *

"Strike till the last armed foe expires—says he,
Strike for your altars and your fires—says he,
Strike for the green graves of your sires—says he,
God and your native land—says he!"

BLACK REPUBLICANS.

The old Confederation was a white Federal Republic of Thirteen State Republics: "the old thirteen." The Federal Constitution of 1787 united the North and the South in a more compact and stronger Federal Government,—and made a great white Federal Union,—a great Federal Republic of the whole. This Republic of 13 States has expanded into 31 State Republics, and stretches now from the Atlantic, not to the Alleghanies alone, as in 1786, but to the Pacific Ocean,—from Maine, not to Georgia, as in 1787, but to the Rio Grande of Mexico. *White men have brought about all this*,—white Republicans. We have not mixed up with Indian and African, as have Spanish and French colonies,—but we have kept pure the white blood, and given to white Republicans exclusively, the administration of Public Affairs.

But a new Party is springing up now, or has sprung up,—a Party of Black Republicans. It is made up of white men, it is true; but in the Northern States exclusively. It repudiates all the Southern associations our northern Fathers upheld, and founds, and only expects to found, an exclusively Northern Party of Northern men, upon the sole basis of the negro. Commerce to such a Party becomes nothing,—the Commerce, that more than anything else led to the adoption of the Federal Constitution,—the common interests of a common nation of white men, beyond and above the negro, are nothing,—for everything is to be sacrificed to the negro.

Hence this new party,—with this one black idea, and one black pursuit,—on this isolated and exclusive black basis,—is well christened "*Black Republic.*" To be really "Republic," without the surname, it would have to embrace the whole Republic of 31 States,—but it does not assume to embrace but 16 of them. A Republican is a man of *the* Republic, the *whole* Republic,—but a black Republican, means a man of a part of the Republic only—15-16ths of the Republic. Every thing with him is of a sombre hue. Black is his party badge, and he is always in mourning. Nothing in his estimation is any thing, that is not draped in a sable weed. Talk to him of "Tariffs," rates of wages and labor, the over importation of goods, and the exportation of specie, and his answer is, "These things to me now are all as nothing. I am a Republican"—(a black Republican.) Talk to him of Rivers and Harbors, and "they are well enough," he says; but nothing now stirs him but (black) Republicanism. Talk to him of Executive power, the freedom of elections from Executive interference, Executive patronage, &c., &c., and he groans out loud in being compelled to hear of any thing but the negro.

The negroes in the United States are 1 (negro) to 7 white men. The Black Republican acts as if the seven white men were nothing, and the one negro every thing. His vision, indeed, is distorted, and every American interest turns up to him as *black*. He has wrought himself up into such a black spiritualism, that the negro not only fills this world, but hovers and raps about him from the confines of the other. A heavy melancholy,—that is a heavy, black bile runs through all his veins and arteries, and almost makes a yellow, that is, a mulatto man of him, white man. Nothing can cure him but old Father Burton,—perhaps not even he.—*N. Y. Express.*

Cotton.—The Charleston Standard says that the total receipts of Cotton at all the ports since the 1st September last, are 2,785,958 bales, a decrease from the receipts for the same period last year of 162,929 bales. The receipts at Charleston, however, have been greater than those for last year, being a total (Uplands and Sea Islands) of 469,364 against 418,504 bales, an increase of 76,000 bales.

A fact is developed by our comparative tables, (says the Standard,) which is, that the exports to foreign ports is increased in a proportion very much greater than the increase of shipments to ports at the North. The total (Uplands and Sea Islands) bales exported to foreign ports for the present year, commencing Sept. 1st, 1854, were 315,476—an increase over those of last year of 76,721, or nearly 24 per cent., while the shipments to Northern ports for the same time amounted to 202,141 bales—an increase over last year of only 5,844, or not quite 3 per cent. The tendency to a direct intercourse with the proper markets for cotton, as thus shown, is exceedingly encouraging.

Steering by the North Star.—A year or two since, an ebony individual, answering to the name of "Bob," (in fact no one knew whether he had any other name,) was employed by a skipper, to assist him in sailing a small schooner on the waters of Chesapeake Bay. Bob didn't understand and couldn't be made to learn the compass; so the skipper never dared to trust him to manage the craft, except during a very light night, when he could point out to him some headland to steer for. On the occasion, however, the captain, who had been up two nights previously, concluded he would trust the schooner to Bob, and take a little nap on the deck; so he pointed out the North Star to his jet companion, and told him to continue steering for it until he waked up. After watching him a short time and finding that he could keep the vessel headed right, the skipper stretched himself upon the deck and was soon asleep. Shortly afterward, a squall arose from the North, and blew the craft completely away from her course. After it had cleared away somewhat, Bob looked around and found the North Star at his back. He sailed along an hour or so, doing the best he could, and cogitating over how he should get out of his difficulty. But at last he gave it up, and shoving his slumbering master into wakefulness with his foot, shouted, "Cap'n! Give me another star to steer by I'se got clean by that one."

California Pioneer.

Land Warrants.—Thomson's Reporter of Saturday gives the following as the prevailing rates in New York:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
80 acres and 160 acres	$1.10 per acre.	$1.12 per acre.
120 do	1.08 do	1.10 do

These were the rates in Washington yesterday, though occasionally a higher figure prevailed. The supply is said to be not very heavy. The Pension Office has issued something over 21,000 warrants under the new act.

A Methodist Celebration.—The Methodists of Boston had a grand celebration yesterday, the 28th instant, at First Church in Hanover street, to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the first Methodist church in Boston. Sixty years have shown a great change in Methodism in this city. From a small church in old Methodist alley, built by contributions of 6d. sterling and upwards and costing about $1,000, they can now show one of the finest edifices in all New England, originally costing some $90,000.—*Boston Atlas.*

Large Receipts of New Cotton.—The steamers Southern Belle, from Milliken's Bend, and Louisa, from Grand Lake, arrived this morning with large cargoes of the new crop of cotton. The Southern Belle brought down 2,253 bales, of which 2,103 are of the new crop, and the Louisa brought 2,072 bales, of which 2,022 were new cotton.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Music by Steam Power.—A Yankee genius has succeeded in harnessing steam to a musical instrument, which will out-sax Mr. Sax's noisy inventions most decidedly. His name is Joshua C. Stoddard, of Worcester, Mass., and the following (from an exchange) description will give some idea of the invention:—

The instrument is of simple construction, and when once thoroughly put together, will seldom if ever get out of repair. It consists of a horizontal steam chest or cylinder, some six feet in length, and from four to six feet in diameter, which is fed with steam from the large boiler in the establishment where it is located. Upon the top of this cylinder is a series of valve-chambers, placed at equal distance from each other, into which steam is admitted without obstruction. Each valve-chamber contains a double metallic valve, with no packing, yet it fits so closely upon its seat as to allow no steam to escape. To each of these valves is connected a very small piston rod or stem, which passes through the chamber, and is operated upon by machinery without.

Were it not for this stem, the valve would be simply a double balance-valve, and would remain stationary wherever placed, the pressure of steam being equal on all sides; but a part of one end of the value being carried outside of the chamber gives it the self-closing power, which is the nicest part of the whole invention, and perhaps the best patentable feature. With a slight pressure against these rods, the valve is opened; and when the pressure is removed, it closes as quick as steam acts, which is not much behind electricity. Directly over each of these valves is placed a common alarm whistle, constructed similar to those used upon locomotives, except that it admits of being raised or lowered, to flatten or sharpen the tone. These whistles are made of different sizes, so as to produce the desired tone corresponding with each note, etc. This completes the machine, with the exception of a cylinder similar to those used in a common hand-organ or music box, containing cogs which, when properly arranged, will when turned by hand or otherwise, operate upon the valves in such a manner as to play any tune desired by simply changing the position of cogs, which are intended to be moveable.

One of these instruments can be heard from ten to twenty-five miles on the water, and every note will be perfect and full. We heard the inventor play Rosalie on it, and it looked like "getting off tall notes" mechanically. This invention is so completely under the control of the operator, that were it arranged with a key-board similar to a piano, it would obey the slightest touch, and a child could play slow or quick tunes every note of which might be heard several miles. It is the design of the inventor to place these instruments upon locomotives and steamboats. It would appear rather novel to John Bull to hear Yankee Doodle from one of our ocean steamers as she was about to enter a British port, (say twenty miles,) and it would remind a Yankee of his jack-knife to hear Sweet Home from the same vessel on its return to New York or Boston. The inventor, if it meets the expectations of most who have seen it, will alter the tone of public demonstration on important occasions very essentially.

Music Put to Practical Purposes.—We see it stated in a Northern paper that an enterprising Yankee mechanic has completed an invention, by which the steam whistles attached to railroad cars can be made to "discourse sweet music" instead of the frightful screams and shrieks that now render them such abominable nuisances. Certainly a great improvement.

For example, suppose you are a young married man, and are suddenly called to leave the endearments of home for business elsewhere. You get into the cars, in a pensive humor; the bell gives the parting tinkle; the wheels rumble slowly out of the depot, and at that moment the patent whistle strikes up "Oh Susannah! don't you cry for me!" Is there not something peculiarly consoling in the idea?

Farther on, some foolish fellow is soon walking on the track, just ahead of the cow-catcher. Immediately he hears, "Get out of the way, ole Dan Tucker!" from the whistle, and starts from his perilous position as promptly as from the hiss of a rattlesnake, and still not without being somewhat exhilerated by the incident.

Again, a dog is run over, the thing is inevitable; such little occurrences are always taking place on the best regulated rails; there is some consolation in hearing the whistle pipe up "Poor Dog Tray!" as a complimentary requiem. When not otherwise employed, a great variety of appropriate airs suggest themselves; the night train, for instance, as it dashes on through the mirk, might soliloquize, "We won't go home till morning!"

And now the young married man, before supposed, has completed the business that took him from his friends, and is returning to the bosom of his family. As he nears the spot where are garned up all his affections, and the speed of the locomotive begins to slacken, how touchingly appropriate would be the exultant air of "Home, sweet home!" whistled out with a forty-horse pathos.

On great national holidays the engines could make the air, as they passed along, most patriotically vocal with "Hail, Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle;" and on Sundays, they could whistle "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," in accordance with the solemnity of the day.

A great invention this! May it be as universally adopted as that of the rail itself.

Spelling Words more than one Way.—Several years ago, "when the country was new", Hon. Nyrum Reynolds, of Wyoming county, enjoyed quite a reputation as a successful pettifogger. He wasn't very well posted up either in "book larnin" or the learning of the law; but relied principally upon his own native tact and shrewdness—his stock of which has not failed him to this day. His great success created quite an active demand for his services. On one occasion he was pitted against a "smart-appearing" well dressed limb of the law from a neighboring village, who made considerable sport of a paper which Reynolds had submitted to the court, remarking, among other things, that "all law papers were required to be written in the English language, and that the one under consideration, from its bad spelling and penmanship, ought in fairness, therefore, to be excluded." "Gentlemen of the Jury," said Reynolds, when he "summed up"—and every word weighed a pound—"the learned counsel on the other side finds fault with my ritin' and spellin', as though the merits of this case depended upon sich matters! I am agin luggin in any sich outside affairs, but I will say, that *a man must be a d—d fool who can't spell a word more than one way.*" The jury sympathized with Judge R. and rendered a decision in favor of the client.

Bear Killed.—A huge she bear was killed last week in the woods of Mr. William Foy of Jones county, by one of his turpentine hands, while chipping boxes. The beast had seized a hog and was in the act of dispatching it when the turpentine maker struck Bruin over the head with a round shave, and with some difficulty succeeded in killing her. This is said to be an act of daring unknown to old and experienced bear hunters.

Harper and Putnam for September, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.

The steamer Canada arrived here from Liverpool last night, with dates to the 16th inst.

The War.—Sweaborg was attacked by the Allies on the 17th. The destruction of property was immense. The allies' loss is small.

Liprandi had attacked the line on the Tchernaya, but was repulsed with great loss.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was to be recommenced on the 17th.

Danish Sound Dues.—It is reported that Denmark has referred to France the difficulty about payment of Sound Dues by the United States.

France.—Victoria was in Paris, on a visit to the Emperor. She was escorted by six ships of war to the shores of France.

Latest from the Seat of War.—Gen. Simpson had telegraphed that the bombardment of Sebastopol would begin on the 17th.

During the bombardment of Sweaborg, the Allies burned 45 store houses. The magazines and arsenals were in ruins. The magazines, military stores, and projectiles were blown up. Nothing is said about the Russian ships. Two English officers and 30 men wounded; and the French had about the same number wounded.

Sweaborg was not taken.

The battle of the Tchernaya commenced on the 16th. About 60,000 men engaged. The Sardinians fought bravely. About 5,000 Russians were killed and 400 taken prisoners. The Russians were in full retreat when their reserve came up.

Omar Pacha had been ordered to remain in the Crimea.

A dispatch to St. Petersburg says Gortchakoff has received orders to burn the fleet if Sebastopol falls. The London Post, speaking of that fact, says that it is supposed to refer to the expected result of the secret expedition contemplated.

LATER.

Bombardment of Sweaborg.—Intelligence has been received from the Baltic fleet, embracing a continuous account of the operations at Sweaborg from the 9th to the 11th instant. The destruction of property and loss sustained by the Russians was immense. The allies suffered only trifling losses. On the 13th, after the bombardment, the fleets returned to Nargen.

The Russian fleet at Sweaborg was not destroyed, but the damage done the place was most disastrous. An immense conflagration was caused by the bombardment, which raged for forty-five hours, destroying storehouses, magazines, arsenals, &c. The various powder magazines in the place blew up, together with other military stores, projectiles, &c.

The despatches of the French and English Admirals do not say anything about the Russian ships at Sweaborg. The allies lost no lives in the engagement, and only two officers and thirty men belonging to the English fleet were wounded. The French escaped with about the same number of wounded. Sweaborg, however, did not surrender, notwithstanding the terrible blow the allies claim to have inflicted upon it.

The Crimea.—Very important news from the Crimea had been received at London. Early on the morning of the 16th the Russian army under General Liprandi attacked the line of the Allies on the Tchernaya. The Russians were 60,000 strong, and the battle lasted for three hours, proving a most sanguinary contest. The Sardinians fought most bravely with the Allies, and repelled the Russians with terrible loss. Four or five thousand Russians were killed and 400 were taken prisoners. The loss of the Allies was but small.

The Russians were in complete retreat when the French reserve came up.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Gortschakoff has received orders to sink the Russian fleet if Sebastopol falls.

The Second Expedition.—The London Morning Post, the ministerial paper, says that it has reason to expect stirring, and, hitherto, unexpected news from the Crimea. This is supposed to refer to the great secret expedition.

From Asia.—The latest accounts from Asia Minor says that Kars has been completely invested by the Russians, and the first parallel opened; and that all communication with Erzeroum has been stopped.

Turkey is sending reinforcements to the aid of Kars.

Denmark.—It is reported that the Danish Admiral, Mourier, has gone to ask the advice and assistance of the Emperor, touching the differences existing between Denmark and the United States, concerning the Sound duties. Denmark fears that the United States will commence hostilities by taking possession of the Danish West India Islands.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

Terrible Railroad Disaster.—The 9 o'clock train from this city for New York met with a serious accident near Burlington by running over a horse. The train was thrown from the track, and it is reported that five or six persons are killed, including the engineer and fireman. A train with surgeons from Camden has gone to the assistance of the disabled train.

Second Despatch.—The train which met with the accident left Philadelphia for New York at 10 o'clock this morning. The accident occurred two miles above Burlington. The engineer, hearing the down train approaching, suddenly reversed the engine and ran over a vehicle which was crossing the track, thereby throwing the whole train from the track. One car ran completely through the next, killing twenty and wounding sixty.

The following persons are killed: Catharine Bigelow; John Dallam and Thomas J. Meredith, Baltimore merchants; Major Boyce and wife, U. S. Coast Survey; Mrs. Margaret Prescott, wife of Rev. Mr. Prescott, of Salem, New Jersey; Baron De St. Andre, the French Consul at Philadelphia; D. F. Haywood, G. W. Ridgeway, C. M. Barclay, Edward C. Bacon, William Kent, Alexander Kelley, of Philadelphia; M. J. Stoughton, Martin Connell, of Wilmington, Deleware; Jacob Howard, Lebanon, Tennessee; Harry Rush, Georgetown College; James Lincoln, Ellicott's Mills; and Mrs. Barclay, wife of Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, who was on her way to Europe.

The following persons are among the wounded: The daughters of Major Boyce; Wm. C. McClay, a member of Congress from New York, seriously, Mrs. King, of Charlestown, Virginia; Mr. Ingersoll, son of Lieut. Henry Ingersoll, of Philadelphia; the Hon. William Whelan, of the Naval Bureau, Washington; Commander Joseph M. Smith; Spencer McCorkle, of the Coast Survey; and Dennis O. Kane, of Washington.

Another Comparison.—A southerner writes to the New York Daily Tribune, calling attention to the following comparison. In the year 1790 the population of Georgia was 82,000, and in the year 1850 it was 906,000, an increase of eleven fold in sixty years. In 1790 the population of New York was 340,000, and in 1850 it was 3,097,000, being an increase of nine fold in sixty years.

Pass Books, Time Books, Quarto Blank Books, &c., just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville Female High School.—It will be seen by advertisement, that the Trustees of this Institution have elected the Rev. Wm. E. Pell as principal, and that the exercises will commence on Monday the 15th of October. The selection of Principal is considered a good one, as Mr. Pell possesses those qualities which are requisite for the successful management of a School of this kind. He now has charge of the Methodist congregation in this place, and stands deservedly high with our citizens. It is contemplated, we believe, to have four denominations represented in the faculty, in order that no sectarian jealousy may be created. Every exertion, we feel assured, will be used to make the Institution worthy of an extensive patronage and a benefit to the community at large.—*North Carolinian.*

First Bale of New Cotton.—The first bale of new Cotton received in this place was brought in on Friday morning by Jonathan Scott of Marlboro District, S. C., and was purchased by P. P. Johnson at 11 cents per lb. Quality fair.

North Carolinian.

Bank of Wilmington.—We understand that Mr. Stephen Jewett, Teller of the Commercial Bank of this place, has been appointed Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, and that he has accepted the appointment.

Wil. Herald.

Commercial Bank.—John McRae, Jr., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, has been appointed Teller of the above named Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Jewett.

Wil. Herald.

Launched.—Another fine large schooner, designed for our coasting trade, and bearing the name of George Davis, in compliment of our townsman, was launched the other day from a yard in Newcastle, Delaware. The schooner is part owned here.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Shooting Case.—We understand that a few days since, a man by the name of Henry A. Goodman, who attended to Mr. Wm. B. Robinson's Distillery, in the lower part of Bladen county, was shot by some person secreted in a swamp near the distillery, and slightly wounded. Mr. Goodman owes his life to a lightwood post which fortunately stood between him and the concealed assassin, and which received several of the shot. We hear that a person is suspected of the outrage, and will probably be arrested, when the whole matter will undergo a judicial examination.

Wil. Herald.

Mail Robbery.—Gen. Maguire, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, arrested, on the 22d inst., Addison P. Cherry, Acting Postmaster at South Mills, Camden Co., N. C., on a charge of robbing the U. S. Mail. He was brought to this city on the 23d, and underwent an examination on the 24th before U. S. Commissioner Graham, who admitted him to bail in a bond of $2000 to appear at the next term of the U. S. District Court to be held in this city in November next.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the U. S., and Hon. S. H. Rogers for the defendant.—*Ral. Standard.*

PORTSMOUTH, August 28.

Abstract of a Letter from Portsmouth.—We have a cold northeast wind, with rainy weather, unfavorable to the sick. There are about one hundred patients in the United States Hospital. Great praise is awarded to Surgeons MINOR, HARRISON, and STEEL, who are always at their posts. The Department should send them assistance, as they are worn down with fatigue. No surgeon or attendant there has yet been attacked by fever.

But three stores are open in Portsmouth, and the people live almost entirely on salt provisions. Sixty-three new cases are reported on Monday, and three physicians have yet to report. Meal and flour are much wanted. Mayor Fiske, who is down, not with the fever, is thought to be better. Jas. H. Saunders, secretary of the Howard Association, is down this morning.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term 1855.

Delia Turner and Mary Turner, in support of the last Will and Testament of Ausburn Turner, *vs.* Elizabeth Allen Hathers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Turner, one of the next of kin of Ausburn Turner, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Green Turner to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to make himself a party to and to see to said proceedings, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk

32*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Joseph Allen, administrator of Moody Hugh dec'd, *vs.* Frances Kindred and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Frances Kindred, John Powell and wife Mary, Hezekiah Maske, DeLane Maske, Dudley Maske, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, Williamson Knox, William May, Moody May, John May, Hugh Ross, William Ross and Hezekiah Ross, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855. J. WHITE, Clerk

32*6w

THROUGH LINE

FROM CHERAW TO NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON, via GEORGETOWN, S. C.

THE double Engine Light Draught Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, Capt. Harrell, is placed permanently on the Pee Dee River, and will ply regularly between Cheraw, the Landings of the Pee Dee, and Georgetown. At Georgetown she will connect with the Palmetto Line of Schooners to New York, and the Charleston Line of Steamers for Charleston.

Shippers may rely on having their Produce and Goods transported with promptness and dispatch.

SHACKELFORD & FRASER, Agents at Georgetown
D. MALLOY, Agent at Cheraw

Aug. 28, 1855. 31-1m

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1855.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—We are glad to learn, as our readers will from the advertisement in another column, that this Institution will be open for the reception of Students at an early day.

Rev. William E. Pell, the Principal, is universally esteemed among us; and the other appointees of whom we have heard, will no doubt prove very acceptable to the Community and useful to the School. Properly conducted as we cannot doubt it will be, the Institution will accomplish a great deal of good in the community.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—The official proceedings of the Stockholder's Meeting on Thursday last may be found in another column.

Not a great deal of business was transacted, in the meeting. But we were pleased to learn that outside of it the work is going on well. The road is in excellent order so far as completed; and the contractor, Mr. Boyd of Richmond, is losing no time in the construction of the route between Drowning Creek and Little's Mills.

The Directors have re-elected Mr. Cook to the Presidency of the Company. And Mr. John M. Rose has been re-appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—A friend at Carbonton sending us the call for a Rail Road meeting (see advertisement) at that place, says that a very large audience and large subscription are expected. The attendance of Fayetteville citizens is requested; and some of them would have been present but for the short notice. If our friends above can arrange the preliminaries at this, many of our citizens will gladly attend a future meeting.

NEW GOODS.—Our advertising columns for the past week or two have been crowded with the notices of our enterprising Merchants. Stocks are large and well selected, and we have no doubt that Country Merchants and others will find an examination and purchase here advantageous.

STATE BONDS.—We noticed a day or two ago the amount bid for the late French loan. About six times as much as was wanted was bid for; a great portion of it in small sums, the savings of the farmers, mechanics, &c. Would it not be wise for our State to adopt, to some extent at least, the same plan? There is undoubtedly, in some portions of the State a good deal of money, hoarded in small sums, which would naturally seek investment in State loans; and such investment, though perhaps attended with some inconvenience and additional expense to the State, would in many ways be of public benefit. Not the least of these benefits would be, a security against the disgrace of repudiation. Our Legislators will never repudiate debts in which many of the dear people who have votes are interested.

'THE LAND OF GOLD.'—We are indebted to the author, Mr. Hinton R. Helper of this State for a copy of this book. It is neatly printed and bound in cloth; and if the paper were good would be quite as handsomely gotten up as if published at the North. We have not examined the book, but infer that it is not a very flattering picture of California life. The first sentence which caught our eye on opening it was this: "The State's Attorney of San Francisco states that in four years *twelve hundred murders had been perpetrated, and only one of the criminals was convicted!*"

Pretty good for one city.

FROM EUROPE.—In another column we publish an abstract of the Foreign News by the Canada. The details which come to us in the New York papers contain little of additional interest.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 14th, the Queen's speech having been delivered by proxy. The speech congratulates the country on the increasing strength of the union between France and England and the accession of Sardinia to the alliance. Regrets are expressed that the Vienna Conference failed to accomplish the result so desired. These endeavors having failed, no other course is left but to prosecute the war with all possible vigor, and rely upon the patriotism of the people and the gallantry of the army and navy to carry it out. The Parliament stands prorogued until the 23d of October.

The allies, since the battle of the Tchernaya, have strong hopes that Sebastopol will fall at an early day. The same opinion seems to be general. The N. Y. Express says:

"In face of the stirring news from the Crimea, brought by the Canada, we think the reduction of that stubborn stronghold, Sebastopol, by the besiegers, is an event it is no longer preposterous to look for, at no very far distant day: not that its defenders are growing less heroic, or less determined to sell their lives at as dear a price as possible,—but simply that it is impossible for mere human endurance to resist much longer the operations of the Allies,—conducted on a scale, now, of surpassing efficiency, it is clear,—notwithstanding the unofficial representations we are so often having to the contrary. In military circles at Vienna, even, the opinion is decidedly favorable to the Allies, on the next assault. The Military Gazette, which, for some time, has hoped and predicted in favor of Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. It says the French Engineers have now got so near to the east fort, and the Karabelnaia fortifications, that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. Gen. Chruleff directs the defence of the Karabelnaia. It is inferred by his latest measures, that whilst prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

The Canada reports an advance of ¼ to ½ in cotton. Sales of the week 80,000 bales; about ⅓ of that quantity on speculation.

KILLED.—The Elephant, belonging to Mr. G. F. Bailey's Circus, was killed at Camden, S. C., the other day. He had killed a horse and his own keeper, and it was therefore determined to kill him. A Rifle Corps was ordered out, and after being fired on for a part of two days and receiving 800 balls the Elephant yielded up his life and is to be "seen" no more. He was valued at $10,000.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—Two important Party Conventions were held in New York during the week just passed—the Know Nothing State Council at Binghampton, and the Soft Shell Locofoco Convention at Syracuse. The party platforms of course differ—the action of each Convention on the slavery question is substantially the same. The Sott Shells, says the N. Y. Express, condemned the Nebraska bill as unwise; the Know Nothings, says the same paper, condemned it as a violation of public faith, from which no extension of slavery should result; that is, that Kansas must come in, if at all, as a free State. The proceedings of the Know Nothing Council were perfectly harmonious; those of the Locofoco quite stormy, on the subject of slavery.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, editor of the Express, was one of the Platform Committee in the Council, and was appointed a delegate to the National Council. The proceedings of the Council as reported in the Express are therefore, we suppose, correct. We copy:

"Mr. Brooks of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, made the following report unanimously from the Committee, and it was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

First: Americans to rule America.

Second. The maintenance of the Union, on and under the Compromises of the Constitution faithfully fulfilled.

Third. The absolute exclusion from the creed of the American party of all sectional doctrines that are against the sense of any portion of the American Union, and the disuse of the name, influence, or organization of the American party, to advance any measure against the Constitutional rights of the States, or the intention or effect of which shall be to endanger the perpetuity of the Union.

Fourth. No sectarian interference in our Legislation, and no proscriptions of persons on account of religious opinions.

Fifth. Hostility to the assumptions of Papal Rome, through the bishops, prelates, priests or ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, as anti-republican in principle and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Sixth. Thorough reform in the Naturalization laws of the Federal Government.

Seventh. The enactment of laws for the protection of the purity of the ballot-box by the State.

Eighth. Free and liberal institutions for the education of all classes of the people with the Bible as a text-book in our Common Schools.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the National Administration, by its general course of official conduct, together with an attempt to destroy the repose, harmony and fraternal relations of the country in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and encouragement of aggressions upon the government of the territorial inhabitants of Kansas deserves and should receive the united condemnation of the American people, and that the institution of slavery should receive no extension from such repeal.

Resolved, That in the organization of the American order the institution of involuntary servitude was and now is regarded as local and not national in its character, is a subject for the toleration of a difference of opinion by the citizens of the Northern and Southern States, and as such has no rightful place in the platform of the National American Party."

Here follow resolutions on State policy; and then "Chauncey Shaffer moved it be received and adopted by acclamation, and added, "With that platform we can carry the State of New York like thunder and lightning!" [Great applause.]

Some person undertook to speak, but cries of "Question" drowned his voice.

Mr. Brooks announced that the Brother on the Committee who dissented had signed the resolution.

This was received with cheers, yells, leaps, dancing, piling chairs upon the heads of Delegates, and *other demonstrations of joy at the dangers of a row which had been escaped by throwing overboard the Philadelphia Platform.* Only four delegates voted against the Platform and Resolutions.

The Platform Reported was received with tremendous applause. On the vote being taken there were but four dissenting voices. The result was received with renewed cheers upon cheers, clapping hands, stamping feet, &c.

The Platform was then published by order of the State Council."

A later Express, in reply to some New York paper's remark that the Philadelphia Platform was repudiated, says that "it was neither repudiated nor endorsed, but left to itself."

New York has followed the example of the other Northern States. It has not gone to the same lengths, but it too, has repudiated the Philadelphia Platform to "avoid a row." The Softs condemned the Kansas Bill for the same reason and with the same result. Neither party had the manliness to follow the example of the Hards who met at Syracuse a fortnight before.

The tactics of the two parties in New York is not a little amusing. The Soft Shells rejoice over the Know Nothing dodging of the Philadelphia Platform, and, therefore, final separation of the party into Northern and Southern wings. The Know Nothings, in return, poke the same fun at the Democracy. Says the Express:

"We have two "DEMOCRACIES,"—we see now, one off South, *pro*-Kansas and Nebraska, and Stringfellow, and Atkinson,—*anti*-Gov. Reeder, —another, North, *anti*-Kansas and Nebraska doings,—*pro*-Reeder, and *anti*-Stringfellow and Co. The one "Democracy" has its *head* quarters in Washington, and flank off South,—and the other has its head quarters in New York, and flank, in the North generally."

The Locofoco State Convention of Indiana on the 29th ult., is reported to have been the largest assemblage ever known in the State. The Telegraph reports that the Convention adjourned after adopting resolutions re-affirming the principles of the National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, denouncing the conduct of the Missourians and Massachusetts men in interfering in the legal rights of Kansas settlers, and maintaining that Government should protect the rights of all legal citizens, whether native or foreign born.

A number of other Conventions of the small isms are reported, but their proceedings are without general interest.

MAGAZINES.—The publishers have sent us the August number of Blackwood and the September number of Putnam's Monthly.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28, 1855.

Cold weather is thinning the ranks of the pleasure seekers at this delightful place. The thermometer this morning was down to 47. People begin to talk of the effect upon the corn crop, which at best has but a short season to mature in this northern region, and when that short season is cold, the crop suffers as much as it does with us from drought or freshets. Corn, however, is a far less necessary crop here than at the South. It is not fed to horses, which subsist mainly upon hay and oats, instead of corn and fodder. Nor is it so much used for food for mankind. It is more largely used, I suppose, for making whiskey, that other "necessary of life," as an Arkansas friend calls it.

Among the departures are most of my North Carolina friends, and in two days I shall follow them, to go to work in New York.

I looked in this morning at a very funny scene, the gymnastics at a Water Cure establishment. There is a long room, in which the patients are exercised at bouncing large soft balls, rolling the balls, climbing a high stick pole, climbing a loose rope ladder, swinging by the arms to ropes fastened to the ceiling, and numerous other indescribable exercises. Spectators, (who are freely admitted,) laugh till their sides ache at the ludicrous figure cut by the men, women, and children who join in these games. There is one process that I did not see—that of packing away the patients, after their bath, in cold wet sheets, in which they remain for longer or shorter periods, as may be considered necessary in each particular case. People do not die of this, and it is a marvel they do not. But from what I saw I am inclined to think that it is the exercise that cures. I am satisfied that it would be well for every family where there is no actual manual labor performed, to have some of these fixtures for a gymnasium, at which strength and vigor might be acquired by the sedentary. One of the proprietors told me that they had cured patients who had been ten years invalids.

In a conversation with a prominent hardshell democrat of this State, I was struck with the bitterness with which he denounced the Administration, as a free soil, corrupt and faithless concern. I never heard a Whig speak more harshly of a Locofoco than this gentleman did of Pierce. He charges him with being the cause of all the present difficulties between the North and South. The removal of sound conservative men like Bronson, he says should have been resisted at once and manfully by the democratic Senators from the South, and then those sound democrats at the North, who had always stood by the South, would have been encouraged to persevere, and the President been compelled to pause in his course of favoritism to the free soilers. But the Southern democrats in Congress had not the manliness to resist the source of patronage, and stand by their principles and their section; and thus all was lost, the Northern democracy was broken down, dispirited, and indignant, and the South left with no friends at the North,—at least none numerous enough to make a party capable of being felt in a crisis like the present. As to the next Presidency, he thinks that it depends upon the merest chance—no man nor party being strong enough to form a rallying point.

There is much truth in all this. It is a "day of small things", both in men and parties. Parties have split up into factions. The good and great men of the country have died off, or been laid upon the shelf—pulled up by the roots, as the Dutchman pulled up his tall and thrifty stalks of corn because they overshadowed the puny little ones and prevented them from growing. There is not a really great man now in the public eye, either in or out of Congress. What a descent in our own State, for instance, from Mr. Badger to Reid and Biggs! And unfortunately our State is not singular in such deeds. There is a universal downward tendency. The common idea here is, that men go to Congress, or the Legislature, or get into other public service, not for the public good, nor even to gratify their own personal ambition, but *to make money*,, and that not by the proper pay or emoluments of the office, but by contracts, or jobs—the "pickings and stealings," as the phrase is about Washington.

The revolution in Mexico, or the fillibustering movements in Texas, unfortunately occurring at the same time, give ground for serious apprehension that our country is to be complicated and convulsed by new projects of annexation—that we are to rob Mexico of another huge slice of her territory. This will seem all right to the "manifest destiny" party, but it is *not* right, and will tend still further to make us odious to the "rest of mankind."

The following paragraph, which I cut from this morning's N. Y. Times, will show of what stuff *philosophers* are made in these parts—at least philosopher Greeley, who is a big bundle, and an ugly one at that, of contradictions and absurdities:

"Our neighbor Greeley gives in yesterday's *Tribune* an interesting account of a visit he paid to the Cremorne Gardens during his recent stay in London. He says there were over three thousand persons there, including a thousand women, the majority of whom were manifestly lost to virtue if not dead to shame. He says:

"The English are not skillful enough in varnishing vice—at least, I have seen no evidence of ther tact in that line. I endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather beery and smoking; but at last *the sight of a dark and by no means elegant mulatto waltzing with a decent looking white girl* while puffing away at a rather bad cigar proved too much for my Yankee prejudice and I started."

"This shows how shockingly men may be misunderstood. The popular notion hereabouts is that the prejudice which actually proved too much for Mr. Greeley was the last one to which he would be likely to yield. If he had "started at the sight of the unvirtuous woman,—or of the beer and smoke, nobody would have been surprised; but that *he* should stand all this, and finally be upset by the sight of a *mulatto* dancing with "a decent looking white girl," contradicts all popular notions of his predilections. Yankee prejudice, after all is rather an unconquerable sentiment.

YELLOW FEVER.—Twenty deaths and a large number of new cases in Norfolk on Thursday last. Sixteen deaths and eighty new cases reported in Portsmouth on the same day. It is stated by the letter writers to the Petersburg papers that nearly every occupied dwelling has one or more sick in it. Dr. Jno. H. Trugien, a skilful physician, and one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Portsmouth is one of the latest victims. Three-fourths of the new cases in Portsmouth are said to be negroes, among whom the mortality does not reach 10 per cent.

Large contributions are made from abroad for the relief of the suffering cities, but not more than are needed. The drafts upon the relief fund are said to reach $400 per day.

A meeting, called by the Authorities, will be held at the Town Hall to-morrow afternoon to aid in this good work.

THE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—In another column we publish the first reports, by telegraph, of the horrible accident on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road. The latest statements are that about 25 persons were killed and 40 or 50 badly injured. In the long list of killed and wounded we do not find the names of any citizens of this State.

The facts of the case as testified before the Coroner and published in the N. Y. papers, seem to be, that the train for New York after waiting the required time for the down train, started for New York and after proceeding three miles came in sight of the other. Both trains were instantly reversed. The laws of the State forbid, in reverse motion, a greater speed than 6 miles per hour. The passengers testify that the train was driven back at a speed of 25 or 30 miles an hour, until within half a mile of Burlington, when it came in contact with a carriage and horses crossing the track.

The horses were rolled and crushed under the car, being carried a distance of thirty or forty yards. The empty car was then thrown outside the track and down an embankment of seven or eight feet. The next car, filled with passengers, was thrown off the track and driven fifty or sixty yards further along through the sand, finally lodging crosswise the track. The third and fourth cars were then jammed against the second, crushing it and its passengers in an awful manner, one car being thrown off the track to the right, and the other to the left. The fifth car was then forced in between the two preceding it. Indeed, the cars were piled up in *zig zag* in the most frightful manner, creating a general and awful wreck of human beings, boards, timbers, windows, glass, &c., &c., all commingled. No language can picture the awful horrors of the scene. For some seconds the uninjured survivors were stupefied, by the horrors of the scenes about them, and in their stupefaction, it took them some time to revive, to do their duty to the maimed and killed. One man was litterally cut in two, his legs and abdomen being taken forward, while his head and trunk tumbled in a mass through the bottom of the car. Another man was thrown a distance of over sixty feet, through the side of the car, and was landed uninjured on the roadside.

The accident, as it is called, is attributed immediately to the culpable neglect of the engineers. But the papers generally refer the blame to the New Jersey authorities, who refuse to build a double track on this road, and a charter to any company to build another road.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 31.

The railroad Catastrophe.—The number of persons killed by the Railroad accident, is now ascertained to have been only twenty. Eighteen of these have been delivered to their friends. One died at Bordentown, and one is still lying here, supposed to be a Mr. Humphrey of Illinois.

The wounded have all passed a comfortable night, and are believed to be rapidly improving.

The Inquest was resumed this morning, and is still progressing. A determination is evidenced to sift the matter thoroughly.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.

Another Serious Railroad Accident.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, the Express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, going west, ran over a cow and three of the cars were thrown off the track, about twenty miles from the city. One car was completely wrecked, and ten persons were more or less wounded; four of them seriously. J. W. Glenn, of Allegheny county, had a leg broken; Theodore Adams, of Harrisburg, was severely but not dangerously hurt; Daniel Fisher, of Flat Rock, Ohio, had an arm broken; and Joseph Reinhart, of Nevada, Ohio, was badly injured. The train was going very fast at the time of the accident.

FIGHTING A "DEAD" MAN.—The St. Louis Intelligencer in formally reading itself out of the Whig party, declares that said party is "dead—dead forever."

Singularly enough, however, the Intelligencer has not the magnanimity to permit this "dead" man to sleep quietly. In the next paragraph it breaks out with "*We oppose the Whig party*, &c.!" The Intelligencer is evidently playing 'possum itself or believes that the party is.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.

The case of Col. Wheeler's Slaves.—The assault and battery case growing out of the rescue of Col. Wheeler's slaves, was continued this morning. Among the witnesses examined was Jane Johnson, the slave woman. Her testimony agrees with her deposition, formerly published.

The appearance of Jane Johnson, the slave of Col. Wheeler, in Court, caused great excitement. Her testimony was much the same as her affidavit. She said she had desired her freedom, and made such arrangements before leaving home, as to expect her friends to rescue her on reaching New York. After her statement was concluded, the U. S. officers attempted to arrest her, but the Court instructed its officers that she being a witness was to be defended with their lives. She was taken out of Court between a long file of police officers and placed in a carriage and driven off. Relays had been prepared and were in waiting, and she was soon beyond the reach of the officers. Great excitement prevailed about the Court House for some time after the occurrence.

CHICAGO, August 31.

Kansas.—Chief Justice LeCompte gave a dinner at Shawnee Mission on the 22d inst., to the Kansas Legislature for the honor done him in locating the Capitol at the town named after him. Judge Elmore was President and was toasted enthusiastically. He announced his determination to resist President Pierce's usurpation of power.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Sept. 3, Str. J. R. Grist, with goods for sundry persons.

MARRIED,

In this town, Tuesday morning last, by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. E. F. MOORE, (of the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore,) to Miss SUSAN, daughter of the late Constant Johnson.

In this county, 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Benton, Mr. WM. VINK, of Baltimore, to Miss CATHARINE AMELIA, daughter of Alfred Jackson, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, 24th ult., MARY CATHARINE, infant daughter of James R. and Mary McDuffie, aged 3 months and 17 days.

At Toomer, Harnett county, on Sunday, the 2d inst., Mrs. FLORA McLEAN, relict of the late Dan'l McLean.

The deceased had for many years, by a consistent walk and conversation, adorned a Christian character, and in the 73d year of her age descended like a shock of corn, fully ripe, to a grave that had lost all terrors for her. She leaves to mourn her loss a large circle of relatives and friends, who had become endeared to her by her many virtues. Let them strive to imitate her example, that they may at last share her reward.

"Receive, oh earth, her faded form,
In thy cold bosom let it lie,
Safe let it rest from every storm
Till it shall rise no more to die."

COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 3.

BACON—	12 a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	32 a 33
CANDLES—F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	23 a 20	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12½ a 13½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	11 a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	10 a 10½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	17 a 00	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	40 a 00
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N.C. Whiskey,	57 a 60
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	55 a 60
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	8 00 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 75 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 50 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	90 a	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 1 55	St. Croix,	9½ a 10
Oats,	35 a 40	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Peas,	60 a	New Orleans,	8 a 8½
Rye,	80 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	6½ a 6¾	WHITE LEAD—$	2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a 4½	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a	WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon in demand at advanced quotations.
Coffee quite firm at advanced figures.
Flour quite unsettled.
Corn receipts light, we advance our figures.
Sugars of all kinds have advanced.
Turpentine 2 20. Spirits 34 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 85, and very little doing. Spirits 40, market quiet. Rosin 1 25 to 1 30. Fayetteville super Flour 8 25. Sales of 2 rafts of Timber at 7 50 cash, and $8, 90 days.

At New York, cotton 11 to 11¼ for Middling to Middling fair Uplands. Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 42 to 43. Southern Flour 8 25 to 8 75 for common to good brands, 8 87½ to 9 00 for favorite, and 9 12½ to $10 for extra brands.

At Charleston, cotton 8 to 11½.

Total receipts of cotton 2,305,078 bales, against 2,895,892 bales last year. Decrease 90,814.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30.—Brigs Albert Adams and Sarah Elizabeth from Boston; Schrs. David Faust from Philadelphia, M E Wells from New York, Pearl and Albion from Jacksonville, Selah B Strong from New York, Lizzie Russell from Baltimore, Pathfinder from New York. 31.—Brigs Atlantic from New York, Enoch Beaner fm Boston; Schrs. U. D. from Camden, Me., Edward Stanly from Middleton, J H Flanner from Philad.

TOWN MEETING.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday afternoon,) at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures of relief for the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Town Clerk.

Sept. 3, 1855. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Executive Committee take great pleasure in anouncing to the public, that this Institution will be open for the reception of Students on Monday the 15th of October next, under the management of Rev. WM. E. PELL, Principal, with a competent Corps of Instructers.

The "Fayetteville Female High School" originated in the purpose of the citizens of this place, without distinction of sect or party, to provide for the thorough education of their own daughters *at home*;—a fact which the undersigned believe, affords a sufficient guarantee to the citizens of Cumberland, the Counties adjacent and the public generally, that it will be conducted upon the most liberal and enligitened principles.

The "High School" will embrace both the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, and is designed to be equal to any Institution in the State, imparting a knowledge of the *solid* and *ornamental* branches of Female education.

The government of the School will be strictly parental—and while the purest Christian morals will be assiduously inculcated, all sectarian bias will be rigidly avoided, by carefully observing such a course as will give assurance that the religious sentiments of all connected with the Institution shall be duly guarded and respected.

The health of Fayetteville for several years has been proverbially good—fewer deaths having occurred here than in any town of the State of equal population, within our knowledge. The scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, commencing in October and terminating in July, making but one vacation, which will occur at a season when students should be relieved from confinement and study.

The names of the Faculty, the course of study and the list of prices, &c., will be made public as soon as our arrangements are completed.

S. J. HINSDALE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
J. H. COOK,
D. S. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
Ex. Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1855. 32-3t

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ON MONDAY the 1st of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will open a School for Boys, at the Room on Rowan Street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph C. Hooper.

Terms of Tuition:

English course, per quarter,	$10 50
Classical " "	12 50

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Sept. 1, 1855. 32-1m

Now on hand, 75 CLOCKS, of various patterns. I will sell at very low prices, and warrant them for one year. W. PRIOR.

Aug. 30, 1855. 30-3m

TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of IVORY, BONE, HORN and EBONY handle **KNIVES** and **FORKS**, and **CARVERS**, of superior quality. Some with Patent Immovable Handles, all of which will be sold at very small profits.

☞ I will keep my assortment always complete.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug 29, 1855. 31-tf

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the Fayetteville and Deep River Rail Road are requested to meet at Carbonton on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, to see what amount of subscription can be raised. Every man should consult his interest, in this section of country, in the progress of so important a work. And we would be glad and hope to have a full meeting on that occasion. MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 27.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Copartnership under the name and style of

STEEL & FULLER,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will receive in a few days a large and well selected stock of **GOODS,** consisting of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

All of which they intend to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers. Produce will be taken at highest market price. We invite our friends to give us a call and examine for themselves.

Store on Gillespie Street, one door above A. W. Steel, and nearly opposite P. P. Johnson.

S. H. STEEL,
A. W. FULLER.

Aug. 30, 1855. 32-4t

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dobbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. S. M. THOMAS.

Aug. 29. 32-tf

FOUND,

ON the F. & W. Plank Road, a pair of Buggy Lines—one longer than the other,—together with two Pocket Handkerchiefs, which the owner can have by calling at this Office, and paying for this advertisement.

As there is reason to believe they were stolen, any person missing any article of the kind would do well to call and examine.

Sept. 1. 32-1t

BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of The Great Iron Wheel, By Graves; Orchard's History of the Baptists; Cleve Hall by Miss Sewell; A Visit to the Camp of Sevastopol; Davies' and Peck's Dictionary of Mathematics; The English Orphans, by Mrs. M. J. Holmes; Pinneo's Primary Grammar; Quackenbos's First Lessons; Interlinear translation of Virgil; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 3. 32-

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving large additions in his line, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys. Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Silver Cups; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Silver and Plated Butter Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets and Candlesticks, Porte Monaies; Fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Double and Single Barrel Guns; Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Percussion Caps; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Canes; Hair, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Music Boxes; Accordeons; Flutes; Fifes; Clarionetts; Violins and Strings; Chessmen and Boards; Good Hemming Needles; &c., &c.

W. PRIOR.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired on the usual terms.

Aug. 30. 31-3m

House Furnishings.

SILVER Plated Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and Castors. Britania Candlesticks, Castors, Lamps, Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.

A good assortment of WAITERS, 10 to 30 inches.

LAMPS—for Oil, Lard and Fluid,—solar and plain; Solar Fluid Lamps, a new article; Oil and Camphine Hanging Lamps.

Tin, Copper and Brass TEA KETTLES.

A great variety of HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCES, some of which have not been sold here before.

Ladies' ***Work*** and ***Traveling Baskets,*** a good assortment, and very cheap; superior Scissors.

Together with a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

FANCY and PLAIN, CHINA and GLASS WARE,

than I have ever before offered: with all the

Indispensable Articles

of coarse Ware.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29. 31-tf

Town papers copy.

LOOKING GLASSES.

10 CASES, assorted, from 7 x 9 to 15 x 26 inches. Will be sold low; and *safely packed*, by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855. 31-3m

Town papers copy.

HERRING.

60 BBLS. No. 1 Herring, on consignment. For sale by J. S. BANKS.

Aug. 30. 31-1w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., September 1, 1855:

Ann Ashley, H Q Atkinson.
Jones & Barbee, A B Burnes, Rebecca Ann Buie, Alston Brewer, Franklin Briant, Joseph Brogan.
D Cameron, Oscar Cox, W M Cameron.
Horace G Day, Wm Dunn jr.
D Ellis, H Eaton, Mrs Eckert.
B F Farish.
H H Gaye, Thomas Glover.
Mrs Andrew Honaghon, D W Harris.
Jessup & Co.
Benjamin Laughon.
Malcolm Morrison, Wm L Martin, Mary F Moore or Elizabeth C Moore.
A D McLean, Mary Ann McNeill, E A McDougald, Mrs McLaren, (Holly Brook,) Neill McInnis, Malcom McCraney, E T McKethan, Capt A McDermaid.
J N Neal, Wm Numan care of J Owen, Geo Nasson.
S H Powers, Jesse Page 2, M S Patterson, James Price, J B Powell, J C Phillips, Jno Patterson, Bryant Peree, Jonathan Parker.
Duncan Ray, Green Reid, Malcom Ray.
G W Strickler, F Shenton 2.
G Williamson, Elizabeth Wishard, Jno G Williams, R B Whitaker, Jas L Watson, W A Whitfield.
N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

William Gaddy *vs.* Michael C. Nash.

Original Attachment Levied in the hands of Nealy M. Hubbard, as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case—Michael C. Nash—resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendant to be and appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855.

32*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FANCY STATIONERY,

CONSISTING of plain and silver bordered Visiting Cards; Envelopes, assorted; Pens; Pen Holders; Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, &c., just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 18.

JUST RECEIVED.

1500 SACKS SALT,
200 BBLS. Nova Scotia HERRING, in prime order, and for sale by

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 17. 28-1m

NEW BOOKS.

DOESTICKS; The Escaped Nun; Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston, M. A.; F. R. S., &c Also, further supplies of Ruth Hall; The Watchman; Fudge Doings, The Lamp Lighter; Leslie's House Book; Jacobus' Notes on Matthew; &c., &c., just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 18.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Adams New Arithmetic; Smith's do.; Smith's Grammar; Parley's Universal History; Comstock's Philosophy; Peterson's Familiar Science; Mitchell's Primary Geography; Pinet's English Teacher; Andrew's Latin Lexicon; &c., &c., just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase one thousand Barrels No. 2 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of SPIRITS TURPENTINE. Those having these articles to sell will get a high price by calling on

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

August, 16, 1855 27-3w

Notice, ENTERPRISING CAPITALISTS.

I AM acquainted with a section of country, the Lands of which can be purchased for 33⅓ to 50 per cent less than their intrinsic value for Agricultural purposes. Said Lands are rich in Mineral Deposits, namely, Gold, Copper Iron, Lead, and Coal.

For further particulars, address

Dr. R. H. BAKER,
Dobbin House, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 6. 24-tf

DR. R. H. BAKER,

FORMERLY of Philadelphia, and late of Havana, offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. Dr. B. who has had considerable experience in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, both in this and the tropical climates, flatters himself that entire satisfaction will be given to all who may favor him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at his Office unless when professionally engaged. All calls from the country promptly attended to. His charges will be moderate.

Office, DOBBIN HOUSE.

Aug. 6. 24-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the DEAF and DUMB and the BLIND.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

Aug. 9. 24-6t

ANDREWS & JESUP,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Manufacturers' Articles,

No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

August 1, 1855. 257tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Pags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 22. 3-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

100,000 COPIES!!
Steamboat Disasters on the Western Waters, and Steamboat Directory.

THE Undersigned have now in course of preparation a new **STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY**, which will be issued in October next: the work will contain over two hundred pages, illustrated in the best style, and neatly bound in a durable manner. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY will contain a complete list and description of all the Steamboats now afloat in the Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power and tonnage of each boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat, with the trade she is in. Also, the names of Captains and officers, her age, &c., &c. The Directory will contain a History of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters, since the application of steam; also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio River, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The **RIVER DIRECTORY** will contain a list and description of all the *Steamboat Disasters* that have occurr'd on the *Western and Southern Waters*, beautifully illustrated, with a *List of all those who have perished by fire by explosion, sinking and exploding*, on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other Rivers, with the Towns and Cities laid down, with correct distances; also, many other River and Commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various U. S. Mail Boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c.; the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it *benefits* the *incompetent officer*, and *injures* the *competent officer*, &c., &c., and all the important U. S. Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to this date; the Rates and important Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various U. S. Courts in regard to Freights, Lost and Damaged, &c., &c.; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style, and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing, will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance. The work is destined to have a circulation of over EIGHTY THOUSAND copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mail, from all parts of the country, *daily*. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Directory.

The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the parlor as well as steamboat. By remitting One Dollar (post paid,) you will receive a copy of the above work.

All communications and letters should be addressed to

JAMES T. LLOYD & CO.,
Post Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 20. 19-

Blanks for sale here.

STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Salem.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced running their tri-weekly line of Stages, on the Plank Road, from Salem to Fayetteville. They have procured good Stock, new Coaches, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to render passengers comfortable.

A system of through-tickets with the contractors on the Wytheville and Reidsville Roads, for the convenience of passengers bound to Wytheville, Va., or the Piedmont Springs, in Stokes County, has also been adopted.

WHITE & STAFFORD.

June 26, 1855. 24tf

Preserving Season.

GLASS JARS, ½ pint, ¼, ½, and 1 gallon.
Stone ditto, ½ and 1 gal., with Covers, Northern.
Ditto ditto, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon, up country.
Earthen Jelly Cans, white, ½, ¼ and 1 pint.
60 doz. com. green Tumblers, for Jelly, 50c. doz.

For sale at ☞ *THE CROCKERY STORE*, by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

August 1 1855. 23-1m

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS.

May 23, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill.

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 4-tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES P. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.

April 4. 89-tf

Steam Engines.—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

Direct Route North!

THROUGH TICKETS given to WELDON!!
FARE TO WELDON $7 25.

THE Subscriber has placed on the direct Mail line between Fayetteville and Raleigh a FOUR HORSE POST COACH which connects *without fail*, EVERY MORNING at Raleigh with the Cars going North. By this line passengers arrive at Weldon *two hours* sooner than by any other route from this place, affording ample time to dine without being hurried, and to check their baggage by either of the trains from that place.

Returning, the Stage leaves Raleigh soon after the arrival of the Northern train and reaches Fayetteville next morning to breakfast.

Passengers can procure at Weldon through tickets from the Agent of the Raleigh Road to Fayetteville, thereby securing seats without the fear of disappointment.

D. G. MAC RAE, Contractor.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 20, 1855. 20-6w

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 18, 1855. 96tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 66-y

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted. They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for August, received for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Positive Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, for the year 1854, must come forward and settle by the first of September next, or their Notes and accounts will be placed in course of collection; and no variation from this Notice will be adhered to—it is not intended for a scare-crow nor a humbug, but strictly enforced. Interest will be charged on all accounts after they have stood ninety days.

DANIEL KELLY.

July 28. 22-tf8

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

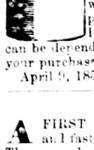
Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.
Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.



WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.

April 9, 1855. 94-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale 90 acres of land on the Cape Fear River, 12 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad, upon which there is a good Dwelling, a Store House, and all necessary out-houses.—an excellent stand for a Store and Turpentine Distillery, formerly the property of N. K. McDuffie.

One other tract joining the above, containing 400 acres can be purchased if desired. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Also, one other tract containing 200 or 300 Acres of the best Cape Fear Bottom Land, of which there is 15 Acres in the finest state of cultivation.

W. J. CLEMENTS.

June 11, 1855. 8-3m

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS, but has since he left called himself JOE SMITH, at other times *James Morris*. He had on when he left, a brown Cloth Coat with a velvet collar; is of brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs, speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. Said boy was purchased by me from T. H. Williams, on the 1st December last. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said Boy, as the Law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

Address the subscriber at Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C.

H. BONHAM,
per B. W. Smith.

June 21. 12-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorised to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers. In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our Church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position forces us to the publication of our own paper, and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the Members of our Church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1.50 a year and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next Session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference and the Ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and Counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our Ministers may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C.

The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number. The location of the publishing office will be determined at the Session of Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WILLIAM BARRINGER, } Committee.

July, 1855. 22-

NEW BOOKS.

THE Watchman; Rob't Graham, by Mrs. Hentz; The Winkles, or the Merry Monomaniacs, by the author of "Wild Western Scenes;" The Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston. F. R. S., etc.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Heartsease, &c.; the Banking House, from Blackwood; Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight; Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 78tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

OAK HEAD SPIRIT BARRELS.

We are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Oak-head Spirit Barrels they may want.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 17. 2-tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.—A further supply just received by E. J. HALE SON.

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of ***FASHIONABLE GOODS*** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14. 92-tf

LEMONS.

10 BOXES LEMONS.
40 " LEMON SYRUP.

Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 28, 1855. 13tf

† JOHN HUGHES.

THE CONTROVERSY between Senator Brooks and † John, Archbishop of the Roman Cathoclic Church of New York—price 25 cents.

E. J. HALE & SON.

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.
An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to	$2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired	851,635 66
Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 86
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" " Salaries	1,550 00	
" " State Tax	100 00	
" " Contingent expenses	375 62	
" " Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	100 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's)—unless it be the case of Strangians & Elliston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 85-tf.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

GLEN-ANNA
FEMALE ACADEMY.

LOCATION.—Davidson County, six miles west of Normal College and six miles from Hunt's Store, on the Plank Road.

TRUSTEES.—Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Messrs. Clors and Hudson, of the N. C. Conference, B. B. Roberts, Esq., Salisbury, V. Mooney, Esq., Gold Hill, Jos Shelton, Esq., Thomasville.

Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, } *Teachers.*
Miss SARAH L. HAMPTON, }

Terms.—The seventh session will open on Wednesday, the 12th of September, 1855, and continue nine months. The price of tuition is graduated as follows: In the Primary Class $80, in the Second Class $12, in the Senior Class $15. Music on the Piano, with an extra charge for the instrument, $21, French $5, *and when paid strictly in advance* $1 *will be deducted from each of these charges.* Board, (exclusive of lights &c.) a month, when one half is paid in advance; otherwise the charge will be $7 a month. The pupils will be charged from their *entrance* to the close of the term, and no deductions will be made for absence, except in cases of personal or family illness.

A Circular may be obtained by addressing Jos. Shelton, Esq., Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

August 7, 1855 27-4w

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics.—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
P. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRIS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 3d of September, under the supervision of W. J. Love, a graduate of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Terms of Tuition—Primary Branches $7 50, English Grammar, Geography &c., $10, higher Branches $12 50.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at $7 per month.

J. C. BLOCKER,
WILSON FAIRCLOTH,
B. CULBRETH,
ALEX. MAXWELL,
L. CULBRETH, } TRUSTEES.

Aug. 20, 1855. 28*3tpd

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,

Distance 49 miles; running daily except Saturdays.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.

Warsaw, N. C., July. 16, 1855. 1983m

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

VALUABLE NEGROES
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House Door, on Tuesday of September Court, at 12 o'clock,

Six Valuable NEGRO SLAVES,

to-wit:—

2 Women, 25 and 37 years of age,
2 Girls, 5 and 14 "
2 Boys, 2 and 16 "

TERMS: CASH. Sale positive.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Aug. 21. 29*2t
Carolinian and Argus 2 times.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine.